

Prospectus of the Weekly Union Vedette.

The Daily *Vedette* has been published now for over two years. It was begun in its beginning as probably undertaken not as a financial speculation, but that the loyal Gentile element of the population of Utah might have a means of communicating their feelings and wants to the world; this journal has gone steadily forward amid many discouragements, but cheered by the staunch support of its friends towards the good for which we stand, and which we are now fast moving—the overthrow of Polygamy and the one-man-power in Utah.

Washed intended to start a weekly longer this time, but from various causes have found it impossible. Now, however, all those impious difficulties are removed, and we hesitate not to enter upon the enterprise, hoping confidently to extend the sphere of our influence. The Weekly will be made up, to a considerable extent, from the original matter contained in the daily—therefore its policy will be the same—indeed, none other is possible under the circumstances.

We anticipate for the weekly, therefore, a large circulation beyond the limits of this Territory, inasmuch as its contents will always indicate to the outside world the precise condition of the mortal conflict we are waging with the dominant power here, now fast ceasing to be, however, thanks to the vigor of our blows among other potent causes operating for its overthrow.

The *Vedette* is the wooden-horse entered into the very Troy of Polygamy and social demoralization, "springing hence" from the few but thrice-armed forces, which will throw open its gates to the crowding legions of civilization. Located in the Mormon Capitol, the metropolis of all these vast mountain regions, with so many sources of information from surrounding Territories converging here, the *Weekly Vedette*, which will be an epitome of all, must contain much of interest to every class, east and west, here and elsewhere.

Of those, then, who are interested in the regeneration of Utah, or desire to feel the pulsations of the very heart of the great West, and to be reliably informed of the development of our vast mineral resources, do we ask and expect a cordial support in our enterprise. Thus sustained, we shall, on our part, exert every faculty to deserve a general recognition, hoping to render a full return for the benefits received in the interest of our columns, and in the accomplishment of the primary object of our ambition—the overthrow of the Pacha of Despot.

ready for mailing to subscribers east, west, north and south, to-morrow morning. Call at the office and subscribe for a few copies, to have sent to your friends at a distance. See terms on first page.

From Idaho Territory.

Our Idaho exchanges are received, as late as the 17th. The following are clipped for our State readers. The Boise City *Statesman* says:

MARSHES.—We have nothing new to notice in relation to the market during the week. The continued ice blockade of the Columbia River delays the spring movement in commercial business. The cold weather of the last week has frozen the roads up hard, and made the going bold, which will stimulate freighting some. During the week there have been received by fast and slow freights, about forty tons. The news from the Montana market is not of a character to stimulate shipments to that quarter.

SALT OF MINE.—We learn that the mine known as the Lawyer, near Placerville, has been sold in New York for the handsome sum of \$39,000. The mine consists of sixteen hundred feet. The former owners are Messrs. J. L. Tipton, A. Mallet, Jas. H. Hawley, L. F. Fink, F. Payne, and Jas. Carr. Considering that the sale of mining property has been full in New York this winter, this sale speaks well for the Lawyer.

The Idaho City *World* has the following:

COLD.—The thermometer has been in to low latitude of late. On Wednesday and Thursday as low as 40 degrees below zero. The days are bright and sunny, but the nights are terrible. A miner at Pine Grove had a leg broken lately by the caving of a bank. A Mr. Nicholson on the Bar had both legs broken one day this week from the same cause.

The Ruby City, Owyhee, Avalanche, says: "We are in the middle of a hard winter."

GWYNNE.—Where are they? Well, tell you. Look upon a correct map, and find latitude 42 degrees North, and longitude 39 degrees West of Washington, at the point of intersection, and you'll hit the spot nearly, if not exactly.

The mines are fifty miles above the mouth and on Jordan Creek, a tributary of the Owyhee, and in the southwest corner of Idaho Territory. The Oregon line is by a recent astronomical survey, on the 42d parallel West of merid. and the Nevada line South about thirty miles—Lander Co., Nevada, borders on the South, and Baker County, Oregon, on the West. The distance from the mining camp to the mouth of the Owyhee is about forty miles to the south of Lander Co., Nevada, and by bearing a trifl. South, from here, the California State line is bounded in 42 degrees, or a little over 4 degrees of longitude at this latitude. Bear 4 degrees South of here, and a distance of probably sixty miles will reach Utah. As before stated, the Oregon line is bounded by the mouth of Jordan Creek, hence but a small portion of the Owyhee River is in Idaho.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

GENERAL NEWS.

Chicago, Feb. 20.
The Tribune says the country ought to be informed in relation to the Mexican Bill which the President vetoed. This bill before it passed the Senate, perhaps might safely add before it was introduced into Congress, that passed by the President and received his approbation, shaped and worded partly to meet his views. It was well understood by friends of the bill that he had expressed his sanction and friendship for it, hence when it passed the Senate it was voted by Doolittle of Wisconsin, Dixon of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Dutton of Colorado, Morgan of N. Y. and Vanwinkle of West Va., who now sustain the veto. It was well understood into his hands, after its passage through both houses, that it was his intention merely to make objection to that clause which applied it to border States, but during the nine days it was in his hands, the copperheads won him over and got him to object to the whole bill, contrary to his original purpose and intention.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a recent speech on the President's veto, takes ground that the negroes of the South have an inherent, inalienable right to vote, and that any system of reconstruction which deprives them of that right is wrong. He thinks the negroes' right to vote ought to be guaranteed by a Constitutional amendment, and so secured by law; having thus placed himself, he next proceeds to overturn himself by advocating the restoration of the Southern States to seats in Congress, just as they are trusting laws of labor, supply and demand, self-interest, gravitation and divers other glittering generalities to secure the ballot for freedom by and by.

Seward telegraphed to the President that the nation is restored and the country is safe. The President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy.

(Signed.) W. H. Seward.

Gov. Stone telegraphed to Iowa members of Congress, that the loyal heart of Iowa is warming anew; no faltering here; radical majority in Congress will be triumphantly sustained. The Republican flag shall not be divested; stand firm whatever the President may do; the great West is as invincible now as she was during the dark hours of rebellion.

No compromise with traitors, either pardoned or unpardoned.

Wm. Stone, Governor of Iowa.

Gov. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has prepared a circular to Assistant Commissioners saying the President regards the present law as continuing the existence of the Bureau at least a year from now.

New York, Feb. 25.

The Herald's Washington special says Seward's speech before the Cooper Institute meeting, is invested with additional interest and significance by the fact of his receiving two or three dispatches from Senator Nye and others, in this city, stating that the President had made a terrible speech, one that he could not possibly approve or endorse, and that it must inevitably break up the Republican party. Seward was not deterred, however, and on learning what the President had said, telegraphed his full cordial approval.

A dispatch was received in this city last evening from Knobell, stating that at five o'clock yesterday morning, the roofs of the depot and machine shop, of the Virginia Railroad and of the Round House, of the Georgia Railroad were blown off; some thirty or more houses were blown down, and a large amount of other property destroyed.

At a meeting of friends of President Johnson, at the Cooper Institute last evening, the committee appointed a call for public meetings to take measures for the "establishment of Johnson clubs" throughout the city and State.

New York, Feb. 26.

The Tribune's Washington special says, reports received by the Commission of Customs from inspecting agents represent the collection of customs much impeded by the ex-rebel blockade, particularly on the Florida coast.

A delegation from the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad are here, seeking a change of location so as to expedite up the "Rocky Hill" route to Denver.

A letter received from Major General Custer, in Texas, who was reported to have made a secession speech at Austin last December, in which he says, "I have no sympathy with rebels whose hatred of the Government is apparent now as strongly as during the war."

The World's Washington special says, good authority asserts that the President will, in a few days, issue a peace proclamation. There is no doubt but Secretary Stanton's resignation is in the hands of the President, the Secretary having directed all pending business in the department to be hurried up to receive his signature.

A strong pressure is making for the appointment of Francis P. Blair, Jr., Secretary of War.

A dispatch from the Tribune states that the General commanding the rebel prison at Salisbury has been assigned to trial. He pleaded that he is protected by parole. The court decided the parole offered no protection against crimes as perpetrated by the rules of war.

The testimony against the accused was condemned. The trial will probably last a month.

Washington, Feb. 26.

While Secretary Seward calls the President's harangue a triumphant vindication, and Senator Morgan laudors the whole of it, including the personal abuse, many friends of Johnson are attempting to throw the speech entirely aside as unimportant and hasty talk, but some of his confidential friends have broken the force of this excuse by asserting positively that Johnson only took his position assumed after mature reflection, and that at the whole, the matter was cool and deliberate.

There was a large reception at the White House on Friday afternoon.

Many representatives of the third party of Washington were present. Among the cardholders before the door were a number who had not stopped there before the election.

Toronto *Advertiser* telegraphed from New York on Friday, after reading the President's speech of Thursday, as follows: "To Senator Morgan—All right here, in Washington, and in the country the work is done. The principal objections to the Secretary's over bill are that the opinion of the majority in Congress are that there is ample provision, without further legislation, for fulfilling every dollar of the floating debt, and no more.

city exists which is a good market for many articles.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Feb. 25.
The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent states that the Imperialists not less than the Republicans are closely watching every indication of the designs of the United States with regard to the settlement of their trouble. They were much delighted by a rumor that our Government had consented to recognize Maximilian, on the condition of his withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, whose term of service had expired, and who are still驻守 at the

small pox is decreasing at Regla.

The French transport Jura, arrived the 8th inst., with nine hundred French troops.

It is said Maximilian is tired of having the French rod continually held over him. He is said to manifest complete indifference regarding the dilapidated condition of the imperial finances. It is thought he hopes soon to overcome this difficulty by establishing comparative peace, inducing foreign emigration, and thus developing the great natural wealth of the country. He is said to be anxious for American settlers, who will bring with them their own skill, ingenuity, industry and modern inventions and machinery. The imperialists are represented as being very much surprised to learn of apprehensions in Washington that Maximilian is re-establishing slavery, as they are inclined to regard him as possessing large ideas of liberty.

Potroleum, an article of extensive use in Maximilian's dominions, was recently struck on Mexican soil.

Our Montana Correspondence.

Helena, Feb. 15th, 1861.

Editor / Vedette.—Your readers who desire to keep posted as to the business, as well as the mining localities of Montana, will, I think, be interested in learning what movements are being made preparatory to the opening of the business season the coming spring. It is now fairly conceded that Helena will remain the business center another year. But the coming season is but a page in the large volume of history. Montana will furnish surpassing. It has long been supposed that at some point yet to be ascertained upon the great arm of commerce, leading from the manufacturing districts and business marts of the east, there would at some time be located a town of no mean pretensions, which would accumulate capital from the fact that it would be the distributing depot for the whole northern mining districts. Efforts are now being made to locate a town-site at the mouth of "Muscle Shell," a stream emptying into the Missouri, three hundred and twenty miles below Fort Benton. The distance from Helena to Acremanay (new name at the mouth of Muscle Shell,) as computed by responsible parties who have travelled it, is one hundred and sixty miles. The distance by the road surveyed to Karchival city from this point is one hundred and eighty miles. From Virginia City, two hundred and twenty miles. From Salt Lake city to Karchival city, six hundred and forty miles. The above figures are as nearly correct as your correspondent has been able to gather from information of a reliable character. If the reader is conversant with the correct map of Montana, he will observe that the upper Missouri runs in a semi-circle, forming in its course a mammoth horse-shoe. The intended road could well be illustrated by a line drawn across the heel of said figure, or very near it. Through Capt. Andrews, who surveyed the route, I am informed that no part of the route is even so obstructed as to prevent a six yoke team from hauling sixty hundred over it. Other parties who have travelled over a larger part of the route claim the same advantages for it. By following up Deep Creek to near its source, through a beautiful valley, and then crossing a low divide, the traveller finds himself upon the sources of the Muscle Shell, which valley he follows to its mouth, thus avoiding the celebrated "Bad Lands" which abound to some extent upon either side. The river is bordered by a continuous growth of heavy cottonwood, from its source to its mouth. Here the rolling country settles down, forming a beautiful plateau of open country, green and along the banks of the Missouri. Upon the opposite bank a dense forest of timber covers the face of the country for miles back in the interior. 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ONE SONGWRIGHT'S ITEMS.

"Just a little while ago her sweet, From every bush and flower, what more? What from many a source we drew. We give, tho' not the whole as new."

ZEPHYR'S WINTER SONG.

Since the publication of the "Bridge of Sighs," we have seen nothing equal to the following in point of pathos, realization, flowing rhythm, and musical effect. The pathos will of a woman's lost honor will bring tears to every sensitive breast:

"I am so beautiful, so fair, And I have no care. Over the houses, over the street, Over the heads of the people you meet. Dancing,

"I am so slimming along; It lights on the face and it sparkles the eye, And the dogs with a bark and a bound, Cling to a fair lady's cheek. Beautiful snow from the heaven above, Pure as an angel, rental to me, Oh! I am so beautiful, so fair, How the flakes gather and laugh as they go Whirling about in the maddening fun. It plays in holes with every one. Diving,

"I am so slimming along; Playing to kiss a fair lady's cheek, Cling to a fair lady's cheek. Beautiful snow from the heaven above, Pure as an angel, rental to me, Oh! I am so beautiful, so fair, How the flakes gather and laugh as they go Whirling about in the maddening fun. It plays in holes with every one. Ringing,

"I am so slimming along; Swinging,

"I am so slimming along; Over the snow, over the snow, Snow so pure when it falls from the sky, Who's tramped in mud by the crowd. Falling,

"I am so slimming along; I am so slimming along; Tramped and tracked by the thousands Falling,

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